



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-069  
Tuesday  
10 April 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## ANC Announces Delegation for Government Talks

MB1004130190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1259 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] London April 10 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Tuesday [10 April] named its delegation for next month's first official meeting with the South African [SA] Government, and outlined a travel itinerary up to July for Deputy President Nelson Mandela, which will take him around the world.

The organisation's National Executive Council [NEC] issued a statement from Lusaka through its London office after meeting Mr Mandela at a secret location near the Zambian capital on Monday for an assessment of the latest developments in South Africa.

The 11-member ANC delegation to meet President F.W. de Klerk in Cape Town from May 2 to 4 would consist of:

Mr Mandela; Walter Sisulu, head of the Internal Leadership Core of the ANC; Alfred Nzo, ANC and general-general; Joe Slovo, National Executive member of the ANC and general secretary of the SA Communist Party; Archie Gumede, co-president of the United Democratic Front; Ruth Mompati, ANC National Executive member and on ANC's Board of Religious Affairs; Joe Modise, MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] commander; Ahmed Kathrada, head of information and publicity for Internal Leadership Core; Beyers Naude, UDF patron; and Thabo Mbeki, ANC international affairs director; Cheryl Carolus, Western Cape UDF Executive Member.

Countries the NEC listed on Mr Mandela's itinerary up to the beginning of July, subject to agreement with the governments concerned, included Angola, Nigeria, Algeria, Egypt, the European Communist countries, France, West Germany, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Canada.

The NEC statement specifically mentioned France among the EC countries, but made no mention of an official visit to Britain to see Premier, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

On last Thursday's informal meeting between Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk, the NEC said it welcomed the assurances given by the South African president to address as a matter of urgency the issued of state violence against peaceful demonstrations and renewed detention of members of the ANC and the Mass Democratic Movement.

It also saluted the various homeland leaders as well as the Labour Party for their "principled decision to join the ANC in its opposition to and struggle against police violence which resulted in the Sebokeng massacre, among others".

The NEC had "stressed the urgent need for all anti-apartheid forces, including the homeland Bantustan leaders, traditional leaders and others serving within the separate development structures, to unite in struggle against the apartheid system".

Reaffirming the importance of next month's meeting with Mr de Klerk, the NEC said:

"To achieve speedy movement towards the abolition of apartheid, it is vital that this meeting achieve the necessary results in terms of removing the obstacles that continue to stand in the way of negotiations."

Serious concern was expressed that the government had not yet fulfilled the undertakings it had repeatedly made to the ANC to introduce measures which would enable various members of the organisation, and others in exile, to return to South Africa legally.

The government was urged to act on this without delay "and thus remove what has come to (be) a new obstacle to the achievement of a political settlement".

On the continuing Natal violence, the NEC noted steps taken by Mr Mandela and other ANC leaders to end the killing, but insisted the government should play its role in the process, "especially by ensuring that the police, who have led, armed and protected the murderous vigilante groups, end their campaign of terror against the democratic movement and the people of Natal".

It was furthermore important, in the search for peace, that "the Pretoria regime should consult all the people and leaders in natal".

The ANC's commitment to do everything in its power to end the "fratricidal strife in Natal", was reiterated.

The ANC however expressed its "profound regret that some leaders in this area have embarked on a virulent campaign of propaganda against the ANC, the MDM, the church and others who are committed to peace, instead of seriously engaging in the common search for peace".

On internal re-establishment of the ANC, the NEC agree "faster progress should be achieved to meet the demand of the countless numbers of our people who seek to join the ANC".

Additional measures to speed up preparations for the ANC's national conference inside South Africa on December 16, were also decided on.

In a review of preparations for the return of ANC exiles, the NEC reiterated the organisations called to the international community "to make resources available to enable this return to take place and to facilitate the resettlement of the returnees".

The NEC also criticised recent media reports of divisions within the ANC's leadership.

"The meeting condemned the mischievous campaign by South African and international press which seeks to divide the ANC and belittle the key role it is playing in the struggle against apartheid, relying on outright fabrications about the normal democratic processes of discussion and debate which take place within the ANC."

In its conclusion, the NEC said it had reaffirmed "the urgent need for the international community to remain firm in its commitment to isolate apartheid South Africa".

"So far, neither profound nor irreversible change has taken place in South Africa.

"Any relaxation of pressure against the apartheid regime can only complicate and hinder the process of ending the system of white minority domination through negotiations."

The next full session of the NEC would take place at the beginning of May, although it was not indicated whether this would be before the meeting with Mr de Klerk.

#### **President de Klerk Said To Tour Europe in May**

*AU0604181590 Paris AFP in English 1706 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Text] Paris, April 6 (AFP)—South African President Frederik de Klerk is to make a tour of Europe in May, reliable sources here said Friday [6 April]. They said Mr. de Klerk would visit Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. While in France he would have talks with President Francois Mitterrand, whom he had asked to see, the sources said. According to Radio France Internationale, that meeting would take place May 11.

It would be Mr. Mitterrand's first meeting with a top South African leader. Pieter Botha, Mr. de Klerk's predecessor, made private visits to France in 1984 and 1986 but did not see his French counterpart.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for Mr. de Klerk said he was "in no position to comment" on Mr. de Klerk's itinerary nor could he or any other government source divulge whether the president would meet Mr. Mitterrand.

Sources in Paris also said Friday that Irish Foreign Minister Gerard Collins would be heading an European Economic Community fact-finding delegation to South Africa April 11-14.

#### **To Visit France 10 May**

*MB0704153390 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[Text] In Paris, a spokesman for President Francois Mitterrand, of France, has confirmed a report by Radio France International that Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. F.W. de Klerk will hold talks on the 10th of next month.

Mr. de Klerk is scheduled to visit the French capital as part of a tour of several European countries.

#### **Church Leaders To Meet De Klerk 11 Apr**

*MB1004064490 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Text] A delegation from the African National Congress [ANC] was due to talk with a government team tomorrow, but those talks were postponed. A delegation of churchmen will now meet with President de Klerk in that time slot.

Among the group of 10 church leaders to see the state president in Cape town tomorrow are three from Natal: Archbishop Denis Hurley, (Bishop Michael Mussel), and Bishop (Xhosa Ngojo). Others include Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr. Allan Boesak.

The issues to be discussed with the state president include the concern of the church leaders about the situation in Natal, and the De Klerk meeting follows similar discussions by the church leaders with both Inkatha and the ANC.

The meeting with De Klerk comes as the churches have urged special prayers and fasting for peace in Natal particularly, as well as for peace in the rest of the country. Calling for a week of prayer, the SACC [South African Council of Churches] said visits to the Natal area have shown untold damage in human and material terms.

#### **Mandela Not To Meet With Thatcher on Apr Visit**

*MB0904110590 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] London, April 9, SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] in London has confirmed its Deputy President Nelson Mandela, will not be seeing British Premier Margaret Thatcher when he arrives here to attend an Easter Monday [16 April] pop concert in his honour.

The ANC chief representative in London, Mendi Msimango, said the invitation for talks Mrs. Thatcher issued when Mr. Mandela was released in February, would be taken up later, when Mr. Mandela hoped to return for an official visit to Britain.

The reason for not seeing Mrs. Thatcher next Monday was that it would be more appropriate to do so during an official visit, which would form part of a tour including the United States, Canada and probably another European country.

**Nelson Mandela To Occupy Soweto 'Mansion'**

*MB0704172490 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1300 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela is to move into the controversial mansion in Soweto.

The large home in Orlando West has been dubbed Winnie's Folly because of the controversy surrounding its building on instructions from Mandela's wife, Winnie.

A statement from ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo said Mandela will occupy the house in view of his commitment to the ANC and his personal requirements.

**Winnie Mandela Pays Fine; Warrant Dropped**

*MB0904111490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1110 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 9, SAPA—Mrs. Winnie Mandela has paid a R100 [rand] admission of guilt fine for failing to pay unemployment insurance for workers at her Richmond fish and chip shop, senior Johannesburg public prosecutor, Mr. Kevin Atwell, said on Monday [9 April].

Mrs. Mandela has also paid insurance arrears to the Department of Manpower.

A warrant for her arrest has been withdrawn.

**Ciskei 'Formally' Unbans African National Congress**

*MB1004102890 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] Ciskei has formally unbanned the ANC [African National Congress], and as Louise Flanagan reports, (Ntonga's) killers are to stay in jail.

[Flanagan] Ciskeians may now legally join the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the South African Communist Party. Both the ANC and PAC's military wings are also unbanned. Senior sources in the Ciskei justice department say the laws are aimed at unbanning all organizations in the territory, which means that both the South African Allied Workers Union and Charles Sebe's [words indistinct] are now legal.

Meanwhile, the police who murdered [words indistinct] (Eric Ntonga) while he was in detention in Ciskei will remain in jail. Six policemen were convicted of (Ntonga's) murder a year ago, and their appeal was heard today. While some sentences were lightened, the two generals involved will serve their full term behind bars.

**European Community Delegation To Visit 11-14 Apr**

*MB0904193590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1905 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] Pretoria April 9 SAPA—A troika of ministerial representatives from 12 member countries of the European Community is to visit South Africa from April 11 to 14.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement in Pretoria on Monday the troika would hold discussions with the government and other groups to acquaint themselves with the situation in the country.

The troika would be led by the Irish minister of foreign affairs, Gerard Collins, who would be accompanied by the Italian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mrs Susanna Agnelli, and the French secretary of state for international cultural cooperation, Thierry de Beauce.

They will also be accompanied by a vice-president of the European Commission, Frans Andriessen, and G. Jannuzzi, secretary-general of European political cooperation.

**Defense Force Displays 'Upgraded' Tank**

*MB0904204490 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1545 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] The wraps have come off yet another edition to South Africa's military arsenal. An upgraded version of the Olifant MK 1-A tank, the Olifant MK 1-B, was unveiled at the Rand Show by the Defense Force today.

[Begin video recording] [Reporter Norma Odendaal] About seven years ago, it became apparent that the existing Olifant MK 1-A would not meet the conventional threat of the nineties. This resulted in the development of the upgraded Olifant MK 1-B, which was a joint product of a venture between the Defense Force and Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa]. The new tank's firepower was greatly improved. Although the 105-mm gun was retained, ballistic performance was enhanced by using improved ammunition and modern electronic technology.

[Defense Force Spokesman Commandant John French] We fit a thermal jacket to the gun to eliminate the consequences of droop, and we fitted modern electronic equipment to increase our reaction time as well as to give us better accuracy.

[Odendaal] The armored protection has also been increased, so much so that it could withstand enemy fire for several years hence. The new MK 1-B's mobility has been improved by fitting a new suspension and a more powerful engine, thereby facilitating higher road and cross country speeds. [end recording]

### Minister Announces New Naval Chief Appointed

MB0904120190 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has announced that Rear Admiral Lambert Woodburn has been appointed chief of the South African Navy. His appointment takes effect on 1 July. On that date he will also be promoted to vice admiral.

Adm. Woodburn will succeed Adm. Dries Putter, who is to retire after 36 years service in the permanent force.

### 9 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0904104990

[Editorial Report]

#### SUNDAY STAR

**ANC Shows 'Disquieting' Traits**—By calling off the 11 April talks with the government the African National Congress (ANC) showed "one of two disquieting traits: either it does not understand what these initial talks are about, or it is divided and uncertain about its support," declares Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 8 April in its page 10 editorial. It has been suggested the ANC "pulled out of the talks because of the militancy of its radicals. Certainly the ANC does face a problem: it is trying to pull together millions of people who for two generations have been leaderless, who have been subjected to repression all their lives and who want freedom now. All the more reason, therefore, to show strong and clear leadership, which this week's vacillation did not." However, Mandela must realize De Klerk is "also riding a tiger: any appearance that peace talks are breaking down can only drive more whites, already jittery, into the armed laager of the far Right and make the State President's task and ability to compromise that much more difficult."

#### SUNDAY TIMES

**Reform Progress To Come 'Untidily'**—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 8 April in a page 22 editorial says "it matters little" that the killings in Sebokeng were "the real—or even the sole—reason for the breakdown" in talks between the ANC and the government. "What matters is that Mr. Mandela did turn up at Tuynhuys and that agreement was reached for an historic, formal, pipe-opening meeting. And that's the way it's going to be in the grinding months ahead." South Africa has "entered the highly febrile state of all societies caught up in the flux of reform. The momentum of change, and the new legitimacy which has been given to black dissent, will mean that progress comes untidily. We might as well get used to it."

#### THE STAR

**Opposition To Free Settlement Areas Concept**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 April in a page 14 editorial says that by "pushing ahead" with the Free

Settlement Areas concept the government "is creating the very situations which have led to objections to mixed suburbs in the past, and provided ammunition to the bigots who have resisted living next to people of another colour." "It is not too late for President de Klerk to react to the realities of the cities. To try to make believe that the free settlement concept will remove white fears of mixed cities is naive. It can create only further tensions, as people turn to those few 'open' areas simply because they do not have alternatives."

**Namibia Moves Toward Nationalization**—A second editorial on the same page remarks that Namibia's intention to take its first steps toward nationalization is "unlikely to endear it to foreign investors." "The Namibian government, though stressing that a complete takeover is not on its agenda, believes that some degree of State presence (as yet undefined) in the industry will be essential to stop mining profits leaving the country; to redistribute more wealth for social and economic upliftment; and to get black Namibians trained to replace skilled South Africans." "How well Namibia is able to increase wealth will depend on how it conducts the nationalisation process."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**ANC's Negotiating Strategy**—"The ANC's negotiating strategy is coming along nicely: a two-sided table, with the ANC dominating all anti-apartheid groups on one side, and the National Party leading the rest," observes a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 April. "The principle methods by which potential dissidents are brought into the ANC's anti-apartheid coalition are various, but not usually attractive." For whites "it is the blackmailing accusation of racism, or of closet support for apartheid." BUSINESS DAY also notes that "it is no coincidence that while the conflict was essentially, militarised, the ANC demanded the troops out of the townships, but now that President de Klerk has politicised the conflict, the ANC welcomes the soldiers and attacks the police whose job is to uphold the law." "The situation is very nearly out of hand. In the black communities, it takes a brave person to dispute the 'party line'; alternative political solutions are smothered before they can be articulated. That puts on liberal whites, who still enjoy reasonable physical safety, an added duty to articulate the alternatives both to apartheid and to socialism. But if they want a place at the negotiating table, they had better start working for it."

#### RAPPORT

**Negotiations To Involve Steps 'Forward,' 'Backward'**—Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 8 April in a page 10 editorial remarks that the negotiation process is going to involve "two steps forward and one step—or even more—backward." South Africans are now all confronted "with the hard, cold reality of the difficult negotiation path." But a "plus" has been President de Klerk's "mature handling of the first major stumbling block, as well as a clear realization by the ANC, and specifically by Mr. Mandela, that President de Klerk's

tolerance and self-control has limits." "But above all the will to negotiation triumphed above all other forces that opposed it. A little older and a little wiser the main characters understand that a new dispensation between at least all reasonable people, is the only alternative for South Africa that offers an opportunity for peace."

#### DIE BURGER

**ANC Not Prepared To Take Risks**—"The endemic conflict in Natal cannot be allowed to continue," says Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans of 2 April in a page 10 editorial. "Twice the ANC backed out of talks which were aimed at trying to normalize the situation and to bring about an end to the violence. The excuse that the planned peace talks at Taylor's Halt between Mr. Nelson Mandela and Gatsha Buthelezi had been cancelled because of fears about the security situation does not leave a good impression. It seems the ANC is not prepared to take any risks." "Statenmanship demands stronger material."

**Clarity Needed on ANC Role**—"The government has taken steps to create a climate conducive to negotiations, but that does not suite certain radical elements," states Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans of 3 April in a page 16 editorial. "The ANC will have to be clear on the role it wants to play. On the one hand it claims to be interested in peace, but on the other hand it clings to the armed struggle." "The ANC must make an unambiguous decision between violence and negotiations."

#### BEELD

**Loss of Life Prize for 'Liberty'**—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans says in a page 10 editorial of 3 April that, "anarchists in South Africa do not want to learn. Through decades they have often tried to plunge the country into disorder. South Africans dare not allow this to happen, because this would be inheriting the law of the jungle." "The ANC/UDF [United Democratic Front] and others must contribute toward the restoration-phase—or the horrible alternative is a Lebanon-situation where everyone will be a loser. President F.W. de Klerk has, in the past few months, gone out of his way to create conditions for political solutions, but this is seen as a sign of weakness by leftists who encourage violence." "It is a pity that the prize of this tug-of-war is so high—the loss of life and property especially among the blacks in the name of 'liberation.'"

#### 10 Apr Press Review

MB1004113590

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

**CP 'Shoot-it-Out' Mentality**—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 9 April in its page 6 editorial hopes Dr. Andries Treurnicht and his Conservative Party (CP) "will not encourage a shoot-it-out mentality among Whites." "Unfortunately, but predictably, there is a

growing White backlash against the government's reforms." THE CITIZEN points out the government does not have to go to the polls for four and a half years, but "has promised to test the final constitutional plan at an election or through a referendum" and the CP will "have a chance to confront the government democratically." But the CP "is becoming increasingly militant, with the emphasis on White self-defence and a start being made with the introduction of armed local organizations for that purpose, the one at Welkom being CP supported."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**DP Committed To Abolishing Apartheid**—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 April in a page 6 editorial refers to the Democratic Party's (DP) control of the Johannesburg city council, saying "the DP is committed to the abolition of all vestiges of apartheid in Johannesburg, and in particular to the repeal of the Group Areas Act. The opportunity exists now to ask the government to declare the entire city, not just its DP constituencies, an 'open area' in terms of the Free Settlement Act. There have been signals that the government might not object to such an outcome, provided the blame or credit could be attributed to the DP."

#### SOWETAN

**Call for Joint Inkatha, ANC Rally in Natal**—"The situation in Natal is getting more and more disturbing with 30 more people having died at the weekend," observes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 10 April. "What's even more disturbing about it is that the police in the area seem to have lost control." A joint address of a rally by Inkatha's President Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela "is probably the last if not one of only a few avenues that are yet to be explored to save the situation. Because of Chief Buthelezi's image in the eyes of some ANC members, it is understandable why they would not allow Mandela to share the platform with him. But in a situation where scores of lives are lost everyday, many houses are gutted and thousands of people are forced to flee their homes, would it still matter who shares the platform with Mandela?"

**Criticism of Toy Guns at Funerals**—A second editorial on the same page states: "The guard of honour which accompanied the coffin of one of the victims of Sebokeng's shooting who was buried on Sunday looked quite impressive. It created the order that would not have been expected in a funeral attended by 100,000 mourners. But why the toy guns brandished by those forming the guard of honour. Aren't we glorifying the usage of instruments of death and destruction while trying to call for an end to violence by black on black?"

#### CITY PRESS

**'Irresponsible Utterances' on Natal Violence**—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 8 April in a page 10 editorial says former spy Craig Williamson has "done our people a great disservice." His "irresponsible

utterances hurt deeply because they touched on one of the gravest problems facing our people—the Natal violence. It is sad that, at a time when concerned South Africans are trying to find a solution to the violence, he has the audacity to say the Natal violence is the ANC's [African National Congress] first major political defeat since the release of Nelson Mandela?"

#### CAPE TIMES

**De Klerk Must Address Mandela Concern on Police Role**—It is "important" that Mandela's concerns about the role of the police "should be addressed by President de Klerk," remarks Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 5 April in a page 6 editorial. "Whether or not the ANC's citing of the Sebokeng shooting was a delaying pretext, the shooting itself did smack unhappily of the old pre-February [Republic of] South Africa [RSA], in which the police on occasion seemed bent on punitive operations as much as peace-keeping." "As far as Natal is concerned, there is a perception among blacks that the SAP [South African Police] is siding with Inkatha, whereas the SADF [South African Defense Force] is seen by many as an impartial peace-keeping force."

#### VRYE WEEKBLAD

**Call for ANC Leadership To Return to RSA**—Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans on 5 April in its page 20 editorial declares it has written a great deal about "the evils of apartheid," and it is perhaps appropriate to "look at the other political grouping that is to play a central role in negotiations and in our future: the ANC. We should perhaps add immediately that we expect more responsible behavior and statesmanship from the ANC than we do from the National Party government. This is after all the movement with the broadest national support and the only that stands for a free, just, nonracial multiparty democracy." VRYE WEEKBLAD says it was "inappropriate and shortsighted" of the ANC to cancel talks with the government because of the killings in Sebokeng. Was the incident "not even more reason why negotiations should continue more speedily?" It appears to VRYE WEEKBLAD "as if the ANC is finding the change over from

exile politics to real domestic politics very difficult. It also appears there is a serious paralysis in the organization's leadership. Lusaka is keeping a close watch on Nelson Mandela and does not give him free reign to lead, but because he is so indisputably the leader, they cannot themselves take the lead. It also appears no one in Lusaka is prepared to stick his neck out for fear of making a mistake that will damage his future leadership." VRYE WEEKBLAD "seriously and urgently" calls on the ANC to "come home as soon as possible. Here are people that need leadership, and negotiations that must get under way."

#### TRANSVALER

**Buthelezi One of Main Players in Political Arena**—"It took a long time but now Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi is establishing himself as one of the main players in the political arena," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 4 April. "It is about time because the ANC leaders were and are always eager to pretend they, and they alone, are the blacks' instrument for negotiation. At a time when that perception is a bit shaky because of the ANC's delaying tactics and its loss of prestige abroad, Dr. Buthelezi comes forward and shows he can stand his ground in black ranks." TRANSVALER believes the "political views and social values the chief minister represents are valuable building blocks for the new South Africa."

**Criticism of Mandela Position on Armed Struggle, Violence**—"If Mr. Nelson Mandela were truly a leader of stature, he would not choose an easy escape such as placing the blame for the killings in Natal on the police and then by implication in Minister Vlok," notes Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 5 April in a page 8 editorial. "Mr. Mandela tries to draw a distinction between the 'armed struggle' and 'mindless violence' which he condemns. But that is not acceptable. The one is the father of the other. Instead of blaming the police, he should try to dissuade the ANC from following its foolish strategy. Otherwise he is a sympathizer with those who want to make the country ungovernable for their own benefit."

## Angola

### Paper Favors 'Direct' Talks With Zaire

AB0604175290 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT  
6 Apr 90

[Text] Luanda, April 6 (AFP)—Angolan discontent with Zaire's perceived partiality in the Angolan war, despite its formal role as principal African mediator, was voiced here Friday by the semi-official paper O JORNAL DE ANGOLA. The comment came as a new mini-summit to discuss peace moves got under way in the Sao Tome and Principe Islands.

In a front page editorial, the paper cited foreign news agency reports about arms and fuel for the guerrilla movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] being shipped through Zaire's international airport at Kinshasa. The war supplies were from the United States, which had never hidden its support for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and therefore the government here expected no explanations, O JORNAL said.

But Zairean leader Mobutu Sese Seko, as mediator in the 15-year war, "has a moral obligation to say clearly which side he is on". Silence from the Kinshasa authorities produced the deduction that Marshal Mobutu "is taking the part of one of the belligerents" in his mediation, the paper charged. It said the mini-summit was "very important", as new strategies might be outlined to speed up a settlement, with the Angolan Government keen on "direct" talks with UNITA.

Summit participants were to be Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who left for Sao Tome Friday morning, island chief Manuel Pinto da Costa, Congo's President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Gabon's President Omar Bongo.

### UNITA Links Cease-Fire to Peace Talks

AU0904190090 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT  
9 Apr 90

[Text] Paris, April 9 (AFP)—Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels said they were prepared to stop fighting everywhere except in the capital Luanda, but would "hit hard" there unless the government agreed to peace talks, in a statement received here. In a communique from its Jamba headquarters, UNITA said it was "ready to cease hostilities unconditionally even if the MPLA (government) [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] plans to hold on to its positions in the Quito-Kuanavale-Mavinga region", where government forces recently mounted an offensive. However they remained "determined to hit hard in Luanda", the statement said, "as long as the MPLA refuses to hold peace negotiations".

UNITA called for "direct talks" without preconditions. It proposed that initial contacts be "secret and take place

in Portugal", the former colonial power. The rebel movement also called on Portugal "to assume a more dynamic role in the process of searching for peace" and said the United States and Soviet Union should "play a more active part" too.

It expressed "full confidence" in Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko as mediator and pledged "to respect all the agreements signed during the past 15 years by the Luanda government" once Angola held "free and fair elections under the supervision of international bodies".

### UNITA Reports 9 Apr Military Situation

MB1004054890 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern  
and Central Africa 0500 GMT 10 Apr 90

["Political and military situation report" at 1200 GMT  
on 9 April—read by announcer:]

[Text] 1. The 4th Tactical Group continues to face systematic attacks from our forces. At 0930 on 9 April, our forces shelled a portion of this formation around Dinde Lake, destroying one BMP-1 and two cargo vehicles.

2. On 8 April, our forces clashed with the 1st Tactical Group and captured one FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldier called Miguel Braz Tati belonging to the 3d Tactical Group. Our forces also destroyed one vehicle and killed six FAPLA soldiers.

3. On 7 April, our forces raided the Vouga enemy barracks, killing 16 FAPLA soldiers and destroying installations belonging to state security, people's police, and [words indistinct] command. Our forces also captured 13 rifles and one long-range communications radio.

4. The facts speak for themselves. Because the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] cannot (?endure) forever the blows inflicted on it by our FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces, it will be forced to negotiate directly with UNITA so that there can be peace, liberty, and democracy.

[Issued] Office of the chief of General Staff, 9 April 1990  
[Signed] Brigadier Zacarias Mundombe, deputy military intelligence chief

## Namibia

### 10 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

WA1003124690

[Editorial Report]

### THE NAMIBIAN

**Instability in Civil Service**—Editor Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 6 April there is "much instability and confusion in the ranks of the civil service—many thousands of people—concerning both

their own, and the country's future." There is no doubt the civil servants must be "looked after" but "at the same time they must accommodate themselves to changing times." Yet, if civil servants are told to "tighten their belts" the "example must be set by the government hierarchy." Commenting on the white civil servants who are South African citizens "without much allegiance to Namibia" Lister says the Public Service Commission should follow a policy of "Namibians first."

**Police Act Impedes Press Freedom**—The page 7 editorial notes that THE NAMIBIAN "has been warned of two possible charges pending in terms of the Police Act. While we point out that the Police Act is inherited from the previous colonial regime: that it still contains draconian provisions such as Section 27 (b); we wish to add that it also conflicts with our bill of rights." Lister insists that while the press is not "(and neither should it be) above the law, at the same time it has a very vital function to perform—this function should not be impeded unless it conflicts with the laws of the land."

## Zimbabwe

### President Mugabe Announces New Cabinet 9 Apr

AB0904204190 Dakar PANA in English 1827 GMT  
9 Apr 90

[Text] Harare, 9 April (ZIANA/PANA)—Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe Monday announced his new cabinet, following the victory of his ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)] party in the March general election.

Simon Muzenda has been reappointed vice president but Mugabe said legislation would be placed before parliament providing for two vice-presidents of equal rank, at which time Joshua Nkomo would also be appointed vice president.

For the time being Nkomo had been reappointed senior minister in the President's Office.

Many of the previous ministers retain their positions or have been transferred to other ministries.

The new Zimbabwe Cabinet is as follows:

President	Robert Mugabe
Vice President	Simon Muzenda
Senior Minister in the President's Office	Joshua Nkomo
Senior Minister for Political Affairs	Didymus Mutasa

Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development	Bernard Chidzero
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Nathan Shamuyarira
Minister of Justice, Legal, and Parliamentary Affairs	Emmerson Munangagwa
Minister of State for National Security	Sydney Sekeramayi
Minister of Defence	Richard Hove
Minister of Higher Education	David Karimanzira
Minister of Education and Culture	Fay Chung
Minister of Home Affairs	Moven Mahachi
Minister of Local Government, Rural, and Urban Development	Joseph Msika
Minister of Public Construction and National Housing	Enos Chikwore
Minister of Lands, Agriculture, and Rural Resettlement	Witness Mangwende
Minister of Information, Posts, and Telecommunications	Victoria Chitepo
Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning, and Social Welfare	John Nkomo
Minister of Industry and Commerce	Kumbirai Kangai
Minister of Energy, Water Resources, and Development	Herbert Ushewokunze
Minister of Mines	Chris Andersen
Minister of Transport and National Supplies	Dennis Norman
Minister of Health	Timothy Stamps
Minister of Community and Cooperative Development	Joyce Mujuru
Minister of Environment and Tourism	Herbert Murerwa

Ministers of State: Eddison Zvobgo (Public Service), Joseph Culverwell (Scholarships), Simbi Mubako (in charge of the Regional and International Organisations Department in the President's Office), David Kwidini (to liaise with a commission appointed to run all sporting activities), Ernest Kadungure (Youth), Felix Muchemwa (National Service) and Tichaendepe Masaya (Economic Planning and Development).

Deputy Ministers: Steven Nkomo (Foreign Affairs), Dumiso Dabengwa (Home Affairs), Tenjiwe Lesabe (Environment and Tourism), Amina Hughes (Transport and National Supplies), Swithurn Mombeshora (Health), Kenneth Bute (Community and Cooperative Development), Moton Malianga (Industry and Commerce).

Deputy Ministers of State for Political Affairs: Opah Muchinguri (External Relations), Shuvai Mahofa (Organisation and Commisariat) and Tsungi Hungwe (Administration).

## Guinea

### President Conte Holds News Conference 5 Apr

AB0904220090 Conakry Domestic Service in French  
0645 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Yesterday morning, General Lansana Conte gave a news conference in the presence of the national and international press. General Conte took this opportunity, in the presence of the members of the Military Committee for National Redress and the government, to review measures taken to reorganize our country. Reporter Almaniy Ladji Soumah will give us more details.

[Soumah] For 210 minutes, questions were asked on national issues, and African regional and international agricultural development policies. He also spoke about the democratic process being initiated in our country as well as economic, administrative, and social reforms; monetary policy; salaries and house prices, decentralization; the place and role of the media; promotion of dialogue in the search for peace in regional, subregional, and African conflicts, etc. In a very relaxed atmosphere and with his usually frank and plain language, Gen. Lansana Conte answered the journalists' questions and commented on various current issues. Questioned on why the ruling regime had given a deadline of another five years before handing over power to a civilian government, here is Gen. Lansana Conte's answer:

[Begin Conte recording] Any deadline would be short for some and too long for others. We gave a five-year deadline because we knew that we can do a lot of things during this period because we are returning to a normal constitutional life. We just spent six years and, for some, that is just like yesterday. Some think that they were too long.

Now, we have set ourselves five years after voting on the constitution to give the present regime the necessary time to establish a well-structured administration and a well-structured state. Some might think this is an easy task, but that is not the case. I personally think that we cannot set a more reasonable deadline for those who are in a hurry. Five years is not an excessive deadline. It is wrong to say that a five-year deadline is too long to establish all the state institutions, a residence for the central power, to organize women, and to organize the youth from the villages and the towns. [passage indistinct] They are going to use the men for their parties. They cannot use state institutions. These institutions must exist. I have never seen a state in which the parties override state institutions. In developed countries, state institutions, state organizations are not confused.

So the deadline is neither too short nor too long. Those who decided upon it did so after deep reflection and long hours of discussion. We now have four years to go. Some say it is too short, others say we should stay on for 10 more years. [Words indistinct] Guineans who have

nothing to envy other Guineans as far as patriotism is concerned [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Soumah] Evidently, the correct and sound management of public wealth resources, the struggle against banditry and criminality, grassroots dialogue, and national unity were not excluded from the discussions. Speaking about relations between social structures and economic organizations, the head of state stressed the indivisible nature of these two realities and insisted on the equitable sharing of the national product at all levels because, according to him, justice reinforces solidarity and trust. In this regard, the head of state stressed, the efforts of each Guinean must be rewarded according to his merit and contribution to the country's development.

At the international level, Guinea will continue its active solidarity with all the countries and peoples in the world. It will pursue its mediation efforts already undertaken in the search for peaceful solutions through dialogue and consultation with all peoples at the subregional, African, and international levels.

Touching on the current situation in Liberia, the head of state restated, in spite of current difficulties, our country's willingness to give aid and assistance to Liberian refugees in Guinea, with, obviously, the active cooperation of international organizations. [passage indistinct]

Answering a question on the accusations of a certain sensational media which cited the leader of the Liberian rebels as saying that some Guinean soldiers had been killed by the Liberian rebels in confrontations, the head of state categorically denied any Guinean participation in the fighting going on in Liberia. Listen to Gen. Lansana Conte:

[Begin Conte recording] I know he is tired. He is certainly tired. He wants to find pretexts [words indistinct]. He is telling stories. If he is tired and he does not want to continue the fight, that is no reason to invent funny stories. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Soumah] Commenting on the upheavals and deep sociopolitical changes currently going on in some European countries, Gen. Lansana Conte said our country took the lead with the decision on 3 April 1989 to restore democracy and a law-abiding state. Then, he observed, democratic parties are not strange to Africans wherein precolonial societies were essentially based on a very advanced sense of democracy.

## Guinea-Bissau

### President Favors Multiparty System 'Without Haste'

AB0704165590 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
0730 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] Yesterday, Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira said that he favored the establishment of

the multiparty system in his country. More details with Jean-Claude Frank Medome:

[Medome] Yes to the multiparty system but without haste, if the people so wish, said Mr. Vieira, who, however, warned opponents to his regime against any designs to create disorder in the country. He indicated that the changes that he envisions can only be achieved in calm and patience, otherwise the country may experience civil war.

To substantiate his good faith, Joao Bernardo Vieira announced that although the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau remained in power, other political tendencies could express their views. He further announced that an extraordinary party congress would be held before the end of the year. He also assured that upcoming elections would be freer and democratic.

Meanwhile, the country's life is being examined by study commissions. Furthermore the party constitution and statutes will soon be revised in pursuance of the democratic process.

### Ivory Coast

#### Information Minister Criticizes Foreign Media

AB0604171390 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
0700 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Article by Information Minister Auguste Miremont:  
"Halt the Disinformation"]

[Text] Ivory Coast has suffered from disinformation too much to remain silent. A month ago, according to dispatches from foreign press agencies and foreign radios, Ivory Coast was reportedly on fire and bleeding. It was on the verge of chaos. And like a colony of vultures attracted by carrion, some 40 journalists from Europe rushed to our country to see it torn up, covered by the blood of its people, and annihilated. They even went so far as to falsify the history of daily events in the Ivory Coast through the unscrupulous and shameless use of television pictures taken from the moving funeral celebrations of the television star, Roger Fulgence Kassy, to show that Ivory Coast was caught up in a climate of riot. This was just a month ago.

Today again, the happy and popular support march organized for Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the cry of loyalty for this statesman voiced by 100,000 Abidjan inhabitants as one, certainly the praise in recognition of the significant work done in the field of construction and peace, and the proclamation of a vibrant faith in the future of the nation inspire no interest. A foreign radio and a foreign press agency, however, refuting the order, calm, and atmosphere of brotherhood which marked this magnificent demonstration, managed to make counter-demonstrators of idlers and vagabonds who, long after the march of support for the president, engaged in isolated and reprehensible acts of vandalism. It is said that those people disrupted the support march and that

the march degenerated into clashes. It was also written that the majority of the marchers were either foreigners from neighboring countries or the poorest of Ivorians. These are lies, dear fellow counterparts. The freedom you enjoy here must enable you to make a more meaningful observation of Ivorian life in all honesty, if not in objectivity. Drop this disinformation campaign and our relations will increase in nobility.

#### AIP Reports Student's Death; Looting in Towns

AB0604202290 Dakar PANA in French 1856 GMT  
6 Apr 90

[Text] Abidjan, 6 Apr (AIP/PANA)—One pupil was found dead today in Ivory Coast, in circumstances yet to be clarified according to Radio Abidjan which reported the news today in its 1500 news summary while permanent correspondents of the IVORIAN NEWS AGENCY [AIP] also reported demonstrations in Bingerville (a suburb of Abidjan,) at [words indistinct] north-east of the country).

Also, the security forces today tried to prevent pupils and students from continuing demonstrations hostile to the authorities in various wards of the Ivorian economic capital. They could not prevent acts of vandalism and of looting at Anyama, a suburb of Abidjan, at Dabou, and Grand Bassam. The same holds true for Dimbokro, Bouaka, Aboisso, and Adzope. [passage indistinct]

Five days after the resumption of classes throughout the country, demonstrations have been observed at almost all Ivorian high schools. Since 3 April, some Abidjan high school students have been on strike to protest against the absence of Ivorian teachers who have been sulking about the salary cuts announced on 31 March by the government. The following day, students of the university [words indistinct] on the occasion of the resumption of classes in the law, economic sciences, and humanities faculties.

The striking students prevented the smooth running of lectures in the faculties and the institutions of higher education in Abidjan. They alleged that all their grievances have not been met by the authorities. The striking students' demands include, among others, the award of scholarships to all students and the dismissal of the vice chancellor and the director of the National University Catering and Welfare Services (CNOU).

On 5 April, while a march of support for President Felix Houphouet-Boigny was under way in Abidjan, in the working class areas of Adjame and Treichville as well as in the Plateau area—the business and administrative center—some antigovernment demonstrations were noted in various wards of the city, in particular at Port Bouet and in Plateau where the official marches of support were dispersed by angry stone-throwing high school and university students.

### **Demonstrator's Death Reported**

*AB0604203990 Paris AFP in French 1736 GMT  
6 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 6 Apr (AFP)—Demonstrations by secondary school students in Abidjan and various towns in the interior took a tragic turn today with the death of a young boy in Adzope (100 kilometers north of Abidjan), the Ivorian radio announced. [passage omitted]

This is the first time the authorities have announced the death of a demonstrator since the beginning of the incidents. Policemen, gendarmes, and soldiers have increased their interventions but until now seemed limited to the use of their truncheons, tear gas, and stun grenades, which produce a loud noise without shrapnel.

According to reliable witnesses, however, a "blunder" was allegedly committed already yesterday in Abidjan where a twelfth grade pupil in the Cocody Grammar School was admitted to the hospital with a bullet in his leg. The circumstances of this incident were not explained.

According to observers, the death of a demonstrator is likely to complicate things for the government which has already lost popular support. [passage omitted]

As for the teachers, they are for now being very discreet, even if, for years, the severest criticisms of the regime have come from them. They also note that the wave of protests during the past weeks has not produced any leader or organization with enough support to organize opposition to the government.

### **Government Communique on School Closings 7 Apr**

*AB0704080390 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
0710 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[Government Communique on situation in schools and university issued on 7 April]

[Text] On 2 April 1990, at the request of the National Union of Parents of Pupils and Students of Ivory Coast, UNAPEECI, the government decided to reopen all schools and faculties all over the national territory after a one-month closure. Since then and for one week, the government and the parents, as well as the majority of teachers, pupils, and students have endeavored to create conditions for a smooth resumption.

In an underhanded manner, a minority of teachers, however, refused to give classes. Under these conditions, the children who were left by themselves, became the easy prey of activists, whose essential objective is to harm and destroy. Isolated incidents, growing increasingly violent every day, have since then disrupted the necessary quietness in schools. The acts of vandalism, ranging from ransacking government property in schools and attacks against businesses to threats and assault against persons as well as arson against government

buildings, perpetrated by our children—pupils and students—show that they are still being used for unavowed ambitions and that because of their innocence, they remain the ideal shield of destructive cowards.

For one week now, the government has kept open all schools, junior and senior high schools, training colleges, and faculties despite the acts of provocation and aggression courageously sustained by the law-enforcement agencies. Our children, who have been to school every day, do not deserve to pay the price for those who dare not express themselves openly, and Ivory Coast can in no way show weakness and allow insecurity, anarchy, and disorder, instigated by a cowardly minority, to settle in. For this reason, and to ensure that Ivory Coast will not, one day, regret having let innocent children pay for the irresponsible acts of certain adults, the government, with much sadness but in a show of responsibility, has decided to close down all institutions of learning—primary, secondary, and higher education—all over the national territory. The immediate consequence of this decision is that all boarding schools and student hostels should be vacated by the residents. It will go down in history that because of a handful of irresponsible individuals, Ivory Coast has had to experience an invalid academic year, a year which the government wanted to save at all cost.

Issued by the government in Abidjan today, 7 April 1990.

### **Bank Workers Start Strike Over Salary Reductions**

*AB1004104290 Paris AFP in French 1022 GMT  
10 Apr 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Apr (AFP)—A 48-hour strike action was embarked upon this morning in banks in the Ivory Coast upon the decision of the National Union of Workers of Banks, Financial Institutions, and Insurance (SYNABEFACI), the Ivorian national radio has announced. The strike was called in protest against the eight to 40 percent salary reductions announced by the government on 31 March this year, the radio explained.

### **Insurance Employees Also Strike**

*AB1004112090 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1100 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Text] Customers of banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies found themselves before closed counters or doors this morning. The banks and insurance houses are not functioning normally this morning. The disruptions result from a 48-hour strike action embarked upon by the Union of Workers of Banks, Financial Institutions, and Insurance Companies to protest against the reduction of salaries. An official of the Association of Professional Bankers, who we interviewed, stated that bank managers are working around the clock to restore normalcy to the banks.

## Liberia

### 'American National' Dies After Roadblock Shooting

AB0604211490 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
2000 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] A release just reaching us says that it has come to the attention of the government that an American national identified as Martin Millay, was shot in the leg for driving through a security roadblock without stopping. The incident occurred Wednesday night, April 5th [date as heard] near the grounds of the Executive Mansion. The security personnel involved has been detained to face a court martial.

According to medical sources, Millay, who drove himself to a local hospital after the shooting incident, died last night of a cardiac arrest, shortly following a minor operation on his leg. The Government of Liberia deeply regrets the incident.

Meanwhile, security forces in Nimba County are searching for three passengers, two Liberians and a British national, who escaped from a train when it was ambushed this morning by armed robbers. The train, belonging to Laminco [Liberia Mining Company], was en route to Yekepa after unloading iron ore at the Port of Buchanan. The two conductors of the train, who also escaped, have been found and taken to Yekepa. According to the conductors, quoted by the release issued this evening, the robbers entered the train demanding money and food. When the conductors told them that there was no food, they began firing into the air, which caused the passengers to have fled into the bush.

### Train Ambushed By Rebels; Three Passengers Missing

AB0604175990 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 6 Apr 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Liberia, an iron ore train on its way to Yekepa in the far north of Nimba County has been ambushed. The ambush comes at a time of increasing reports of stepped up rebel activity and a growing number of clashes between government forces and insurgents, although the authorities have placed restrictions on reporting from Nimba County. In the ambush, the driver escaped unhurt, but three passengers including a British journalist, are missing. Our correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt is in Yekepa. She sent this report:

[Begin Blunt recording] The early morning train, which ran into the ambush, was bringing empty trucks back up to the mine at Yekepa from the Port of Buchanan. It was also carrying three passengers, two Liberians, a man and a woman, and the correspondent of the London newspaper, the FINANCIAL TIMES, Marc Huband.

According to the two train drivers who escaped and made their way to the nearest control point, the train was halted by a fire on the line and there was then a heavy gunfire from the sides of the tracks. The ambush happened about five miles from the town of Ganta, the main army headquarters, whose troops are trying to contain the insurgency in Nimba County.

Soldiers who went to investigate found the damaged train but reported no trace of the three passengers. Rebels first attacked government targets in Nimba County at the end of December and the attacks and subsequent army reprisals drove nearly 150,000 people to leave their homes and seek refuge in neighboring Guinea and the Ivory Coast. There has been a marked upsurge in rebel activity in the past three weeks but this is the first attack on any of the installations of the Yekepa iron mines, the biggest industrial complex in Liberia.

The self-proclaimed leader of the rebels, Charles Taylor, threatened a week ago to attack the railway and trains were briefly interrupted. But since then, they have recommenced and have been running without incident. [end recording]

## Niger

### Zinder, Agadez Students Stage Peaceful March

AB0904131890 Niamey Domestic Service in French  
1200 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] In Zinder, senior and junior high school students began a strike today. They took to the streets this morning and their march took them to the prefecture near the Sultanate before going to the Martyrs Square where they organized a rally. In their statements, the Zinder students once more condemned the 9 February incidents and demanded punishment for the people responsible for them. Water shortages in Zinder was also discussed by the students who asked the government to do its best to solve this problem completely. The students also demanded the integration of junior high school students within the Niger Students' Union and decided to boycott classes as of today and until further notice.

In Agadez, senior and junior high school students also organized a peaceful march throughout the city. Reporter Abdou Batai has more details.

[Batai] About 2,000 junior and senior high school students from all public and private schools of the district took part in the demonstration. Some were carrying placards and chanting protest slogans. According to the organizers of the demonstration, this was aimed at reminding the national and regional authorities of their grievances, namely, their request to the government to shed light on the tragic incidents that took place on 9 February. They also requested the publishing of a ministerial decree on the recognition of the Niger Students'

Union, and a solution to the scholarship problem and scholarship allowances. On the local level, the coordination committee of the Agadez high school students requested the completion of construction work at the (?Tegamon) regional high school, namely, water and electricity works, and the furnishing of a junior high school in Agadez which was closed for lack of furniture and electrical installations. Their action is therefore aimed at drawing the attention of the authorities to what was promised and to other grievances. They said their march was also in solidarity with their Niamey counterparts who staged a march last week. The demonstration took place without any incident and ended in front of the Agadez traditional wrestling arena.

### Senegal

#### President Diouf Gives National Day Address

AB0504221790 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Speech by President Abdou Diouf in Dakar on 3 April 1990 on the eve of National Day—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Senegalese nationals and foreign nationals living among us: good evening. By celebrating Senegal's independence anniversary tomorrow, we shall be celebrating the anniversary of the founding act through which our country joined the great history of nations. I know that each one of you, like myself, will be happy and proud. Some of you can still remember that day of hope when we regained our destiny. Since then, that same hope has spread through the whole of Africa, thus sweeping the old order and freeing our people since [words indistinct] of development. That hope was for justice and dignity, for social progress and prosperity. Today, this hope is also for peace and democracy. It was this hope that you were able to read on the faces of our South African brothers when they cheered the long-awaited release of Nelson Mandela. It was also this hope that you read in the faces of Namibians when our continent's last colony became independent one month ago, 30 years after our own independence. [passage omitted]

Senegalese, our country is now entering its 31st year of existence as a state, at a time when the world seems to be on the verge of a new era, an era that has a lot of uncertainties and generates a lot of questions, and which will probably be an era characterized by a demand by all the people for greater freedom and effective participation in the adoption of the decisions that affect them. In a word, it will be the era of democracy.

As far as we are concerned, we are waiting for this era with joy, because the path that it will open up is the same one that we have chosen and on which several countries have now joined us or are preparing to do so. [Passage indistinct] because democracy is the primary condition for development,

which tomorrow will help to consolidate our political independence through a true economic independence—I mean self-centered and self-sustained development. [passage omitted including words indistinct].

For my part, I will do my very best to ensure this. Of course, I am referring to the political pluralism which, while guaranteeing freedom for everyone, liberates energies and favors creativity and a spirit of initiative. [passage omitted including words indistinct]

I am aware that in the situation of a country like ours, development cannot be conceived without a real regional solidarity. That is why, faithful to our constitution, I have decided to make Africa's economic integration one of the priorities of the new cabinet I have just named. Senegalese, you can see that the country is more than ever committed to the path of true development. We have set up the political framework to achieve this goal and favored the development of private initiative. What remains, namely the spirit of creativity and hard work, as well as self-confidence, will depend on each one of you. It will depend on what we shall do and shall not do.

I am referring, in particular, to the support which we must give to civil servants who choose to work henceforth in the private sector as entrepreneurs and salaried workers. The success which these people achieve will have beneficial and invaluable repercussions on the country's economic growth and well-being; but without our commitment and our support, it will be impossible for them to succeed.

The first step we must make in this direction is to stop entertaining some prejudices and consume more of what we produce locally. Such an attitude will, among other things, give a new impetus to our national production.

To the entrepreneurs, the cadres, the workers, and the employees in particular, let me tell you that it is your duty to ensure that the watchword for consuming locally produced goods must not stop at food products alone. Consuming locally produced goods will boost our agriculture, our industries, and our services. For this reason, you must ensure that you win the battle for productivity, quality, and reliability, all of which must be your utmost priority.

I want you to share my conviction that you can win this battle thanks to improved business management and in particular thanks to the use of new equipment, because this is for our future—for an increased modernization of our enterprises. Investing in Senegal must also be the constant concern of all our businessmen and all who have the means. Saving in Senegal in order to invest in Senegal must incontestably be a proud demonstration of our faith in our capability to ensure our own development. [passage omitted]

Senegalese, I cannot end this address without paying tribute to our Army and to express to it the gratitude of all our people. We know that it is competent and courageous. For almost one year now, we have all

appreciated its cool-headedness and its sense of discipline, two qualities which it inherited from our heroes of the past and which it has been able to maintain and to improve upon.

I also want to express my sympathy to our compatriots expelled from Mauritania and who have been able to remain serene and to work together with us in dignity, hard work, and hope in others, in order to build a

Senegal that is stronger, more prosperous, and more democratic. I encourage them to persevere this attitude, which has always been shared by our people. On behalf of all of you, I renew our solidarity with them.

Finally, it is my wish and that of all believers in this country that at the end of this week of penitence, of prayers, and thanksgiving, we become more united. Senegalese and foreigners living among us, good evening.

**END OF**

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11 April 1990

